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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1835.

## Hints on Gardening for November.

### Preserving Vegetables, &c.

CABBAGES may stand without suffering injury until the frost is sufficient to freeze the ground. A warm dry day should be selected for gathering them, when they may be pulled up, and if any water remains among the leaves, they should be suspended in an inverted position until it drains from them and they become dry. This, though not always attended to, is of great importance, as wetness injures them materially, and on the approach of warm weather causes them to become rotten. There are various ways of preserving them afterwards, for which convenience must determine the preference. Some place them in a cellar with the roots buried in a box filled with earth. Others place them compactly in a row, in a dry part of the garden, in an upright position, the roots and stems being buried up to the lowest leaves. They are then covered with two boards inclined with their edges together so as to form a roof over them, and these are then covered with earth. Others merely cover them with straw and a coat of earth; and in this case the straw is apt to become wet and musty, and materially injure them. The principal success depends on keeping them free from moisture or much heat, at the same time not suffering them to become much dried or withered. If preserved in a cellar, particular care should be taken that they are free from moisture and are kept clean, otherwise their decay on the approach of warm weather, will cause an offensive smell, and a still more unwholesome air.

POTATOES require the same general precautions as cabbages, in their preservation,—freedom from wet, and from too great dryness—with the additional care of complete protection from frost, and total exclusion from light. Frost spoils them at once; and by exposure to light they acquire a strong and disagreeable flavor. Those intended for family use through winter are best preserved in barrels or bins in a cellar, and covered with sand. Those intended for spring use and other purposes, may be buried in heaps in the usual way. When the latter is employed, a dry piece of ground should be selected, which is entirely free from surface water. They should be covered *thickly* with straw, and afterwards with several inches of compact earth. Long straight straw, thrashed with flail, is far preferable, as it may be placed in an inclined position like the thatching of a roof, and more effectually excludes all wetness. A second coat of straw, (after a few inches of earth upon the first,) if a *thick* one, is of essential benefit in excluding both moisture and frost. The earth, particularly the outer part, should if possible, be fine and compact, instead of loose and pervious.

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### Protection Against Frost.

GRAPE VINES, of all the foreign varieties, are too tender to resist the effects of winter in this country without injury, and require artificial protection. The usual, and the best way, is to lay them flat on the ground, and cover them with earth. It will be more convenient to lay a few stones upon them to keep them to their place, after which a coat of two or three inches of earth should be placed upon them, and the stones then removed, and the vacancies supplied with earth. This should be deferred till near the commencement of winter.

ALL TENDER SHRUBS, growing in the open ground, which require protection, should also be left unsheltered till near the close of autumn, when they will need that care which the nature of the case requires. Those whose stems are sufficiently flexible, should be laid down and covered; this mode where practicable is easiest and safest. But those which do not admit of this on account of the rigidity of their stems, which would be broken by the operation, should be well cased, in an upright position, with the branches and leaves of evergreens, such as hemlock, cedar, pine, &c. These afford more effectual protection than any other known substance which has been tried. Some shrubs, slightly tender, but sufficiently hardy to survive the winter without covering, are often much benefitted by protection, and flower much more beautifully in consequence in the spring. Such are Coronilla emerus, Kerria japonica, and Jasminum humile. Some foreign herbaceous perennials would doubtless be improved in the same way by covering, such for instance as the cowslip and primrose. All transplanted bulbous roots will need protection before the setting in of winter.

ARTICHOKES should be left uncovered so long as the weather continues mild, that they may have all possible advantage of growth, and become gradually inured to the increasing cold weather, but covering them should not be left till severe frost, or they may be lost. Before covering them, all the larger leaves should be cut closely, leaving the inner upright ones remaining. Trenches should then be dug between the plants, and the earth placed around and above the crowns of them to the height of about six inches, placing it gently between the young rising leaves without burying them entirely under it. The ridges thus formed, should have a neat rounding form, and the bottoms of the trenches made even and clean, and have a gentle declivity, in order that water occasioned by heavy rains may run immediately off, as water about the roots in winter causes greater mischief then even the severest frosts. On the approach of the hardest frosts, the ridges should be covered with straw, leaves of trees, or with similar materials, so as the more completely to preserve the roots from injury, and they will remain in safety throughout the winter.

ASPARAGUS BEDS, as soon as the tops are dead, or have turned yellow, should be cleared off, and a layer of dung from one to two inches thick, spread evenly over. This should be continued yearly, and if by it the bed should become too high, two or three inches may be removed early in spring with a spade, before the plants have started. Some gardeners recommend, after the layer of manure is spread upon the bed, that with a fork, made for the purpose, (having three flat tines,) the earth should be dug quite down to the crowns of the plants, and mixed with the manure. The roots are thus more immediately benefitted by it.

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### Fall Sowing.

As spring will be a very busy season, whatever of spring work can be done in autumn, should now be attended to. Seeds of parsneps, carrots, onions, and beets may be sown to advantage, if done so late that they will not come up before winter. If the *seed* are merely buried in the soil, they will lie safely, however much they may be frozen. Many kinds of seeds however, when buried in the ground, if it is not warm enough to bring them up soon, will rot in the soil. Such are kidney beans, Indian corn, cucumbers, and melons.

Cobbett says, "Even early peas would be best sown in the fall, could you have an insurance against *mice*. We all know what a bustle there is to get in *early peas*. If they were sown in the fall, they would start up the moment the frost was out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing, in spite of every effort made by the spring-sowers to make their peas overtake them. Upon a spot where I sowed peas for seed last spring, some that was left, in a lock of haulm, at the harvesting, and that lay upon the dry ground, till the land was ploughed late in November, came up, in the spring, the moment the frost was out of the ground, and they were in bloom full *fifteen days* earlier than those sown in the same field as early as possible in spring."

At a convenient time, during this month, every vacant piece of ground in the garden should be turned up by the plough in ridges, to be exposed to the action of the winter frosts, and to be in readiness for working in the spring.

## Autumnal Flowers.

*In a letter of the 6th instant.*

The month was ushered in by a severe white frost which has extinguished the splendors of the Dahlia for this season. The roots may remain in the ground a little longer, provided a shovel full or two of earth be thrown round the stem to prevent its base being frozen. For want of this precaution, it is sometimes difficult to increase the varieties by division of the roots, on account of the scarcity of living buds.

The Nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*) one of our most beautiful plants, also shrunk from the icy touch of Autumn, and both flowers and leaves hang lifeless on the stem. A few that were sheltered by other plants, however, have escaped, and may continue their freshness in the open air for some days to come. In pots it might be made to decorate a sitting room for a long

time. The double variety, *by division*, is converted into a perennial.

So cold and backward has been the season that only the early variety of *Lagerstræmia indica* is coming into bloom, the other producing only leaves this year. I have mentioned that this shrub in our northern climate, has assumed the habit of a herbaceous perennial, being killed every winter by the cold down to the roots. It has a very singular and elegant flower.

*Verbena multifida* continues in blossom. It yields in brightness however to *V. aubletia* which is also more upright. Both of these species have the remarkable property of elongating their spikes of flowers, so as to grow for many weeks after the bloom has commenced; and while new buds are forming at the extremity, and fresh flowers encircling it, the capsules below are maturing their seeds. Some of these spikes are six inches long.

*Argemone alba* is a very fine plant, with large white petals, yellow stamens, and rosy stigmas. It sends up new shoots from the base of its stem and seems inclined to survive the winter, but none have succeeded here, though it blooms till late in the season. Botanists have chosen to consider it only a variety of *A. mexicana*, the propriety of which reference is very doubtful. Neither species, among the hundreds of seedlings that I have seen, have shown any tendency to *vary;* and this is a fact deserving of consideration.

The Champney Rose is in full beauty. The lighter frosts of autumn affect it not; but the intense cold of our winters, is fatal unless it is protected.

The Chinese Chrysanthemums have expanded wherever they have had the reflected heat from a wall or close fence. The Early Crimson, the Golden Lotus, and the Paper White, with finely contrasted colors, are very gay. The Yellow Tasseled is a splendid variety.

Among the plants which come into flower whenever they get ready, from the close of spring till the approach of winter, may be mentioned the Chinese Larkspur, one of the most showy of the genus. It makes a fine addition to the bloom of Autumn.

*Petunia ryctaginiflora* has withstood the frosts, and may be considered a hardy annual; for if it is perennial in other climates, as some have asserted, it possesses no such property here. Its large white fragrant flowers make a fine display.

*Sansiviera carnea*, a grassy looking plant from China, is now in its last bloom in a covered border. Its flowers are in low spikes and partially hidden by its leaves of a deep green. In the open ground it becomes injured in winter.

The Christmas Rose (which is no rose at all) may be cited as an instance of the impropriety often found in popnlar names. It resembles a rose in nothing but five large petals and numerous stamens. It is better known by the name of Black Hellebore (*Helleborus niger.*) It has been in bloom some weeks, a remarkable deviation from former years, and an indication of the uncommon coldness of the season. This plant, like the Larkspur, the Aconite, and Ranunculus, is cultivated only to please the eye.

*Phlox carnea* is a very delicate species, and at this time is quite an ornament to the border.

*Aster suaveolens* is very showy, always increasing in beauty with the advance of the season, unless checked by severe frosts. All our other species of Aster are out of flower.

*Scabiosa caucasica* erects its large but modest cluster of flowers, at this season of fading and withered foliage; and though less splendid than many others, it is a desirable plant.

Montgomery says, perhaps in allusion to its continued bloom, "The Daisy never dies," and there is a double variety which even in this climate is almost always in flower except when the cold is too severe. I keep mine in a shady border, and cover them in winter with moss.

In the hot-bed I raised from seeds, three plants of *Eccremo carpus scaber*, and one is now in bloom. It is a climbing half-shrubby perennial from South America; and abides the winters in England under a covering of ever-greens or other vegetables, in the open ground; but whether it will succeed as well in a covered border with appurtenances in this country, remains to be tested. The flowers are tubular, finely shaded with red and yellow, and grew in racemes.

*Gilia* is a new genus, comprising *not less* than four species, some of which I have in my possession, with some seeds of the fourth sort. *G. coronopifolia* is splendid; and *G. capitata* erects its head of light blue flowers at any time through the summer or autumn, according to the maturity of the plant. *G. achillæfolia* is preparing itself for another year, but my seeds of *G. pulchella*, have not yet germinated.

Some plants of the Auricula, and of the Primrose or Polyanthus, are in flower—not an uncommon occurrence in mild humid autumns; but spring is the stated time for their appearence, and the season in which they appear to the most advantage.

Of some other kinds which decorate the garden at this time, I will only mention the names: China Pink, Viola tricolor or Pansy, Snap dragon, Campanula rotundifolia, Phlox paniculata, Ten Weeks Stock, Wallflower, Lavatera trimestris, Penstemon pulchella, Eupatorium cælestinum, Painted Lady Pea, Purple Candytuft, and Purple Eternal Flower.

Among the plants which at this season have splendid fruit, may be named the American Mountain Ash, the Pyracantha, the Euonymus, the Barberry, and Pæonia corallina; and no *flowers* attract more attention than some of those *fruits* by their brightness.

## Mulberry Trees.

The demand for mulberry trees has been increasing for three or four years past, and now far exceeds the supply, particularly the Chinese mulberry, (*Morus multicaulis,*) very few of which can be had. We understand Messrs. Reynolds & Bateham, of the Rochester Nursery, have sold, this fall, near 40,000 trees of the White Italian mulberry, 25,000 of which were taken to Columbus, Ohio, by A. S. Chew, Esq., who, in company with a gentleman of that place, contemplates the erection of a large Silk establishment. This business has now received such an impetus, that there can be no doubt but that the raising and manufacture of silk will soon become an important branch of domestic industry.

Every farmer should have a few mulberry trees growing, as the feeding of the silk worms will afford a pleasant and instructive employment for the junior members of the family, besides being a profitable investment. Fresh mulberry seed can be had of Reynolds & Bateham, at the Rocester Seed Store and Nursery.

## Self-adjusting Bridge.

We have been shown a miniature Bridge, invented by *Solomon W. Bristol* of Brockport, designed for Canals. The objects proposed to be gained by the substitution of this bridge for the present ones, are, the avoidance of their present elevation and the inconvenience experienced by travelers in passing under the bridges as now constructed. This bridge consists of two equal parts, which the boat in its transit throws asunder, but which, by aid of a pendant weight, immediately readjust themselves after its passage. The two parts of which the bridge is composed, act on rollers, consequently present but little resistance to the passage of a boat. As a description of the improvement is somewhat difficult, we would simply call the attention of the public to it as one in our opinion worthy of examination, for, should the self-adjusting bridge prove practicable, the inventor will have materially benefitted the public.

*From Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture.*

## Succession of Crops.

As crops of the cultivated plants succeed to each other upon the same ground, a question to be determined is the order in which the different kinds should follow each other.

All plants which are cultivated, and which are carried from the ground where they are produced, tend to render the soil less productive, or, in the language of farmers, to exhaust it.

But plants which are suffered to decay, or which are consumed by animals on the ground on which they grow, do not exhaust the soil. On the contrary, the decay of the stems and leaves of such plants, either naturally, or by the consuming of them by animals, tends to add those decomposing organic matters to the soil which form one of the elements of its fertility. This process may be imperceptible and slow, but it is that which Nature herself employs to form the soil, as distinguished from what has been termed the subsoil.

Sometimes this process of decay is counteracted by the singular natural provision, of a conversion of the decomposing vegetables into a substance which itself resists decomposition—peat. But, with this exception, the tendency of the decay of vegetables upon the surface is to add to the fertile matters of the soil.

This is well understood in the practice of agriculturists. When the productive powers of a soil have been exhausted by cultivation and the carrying away of its produce from the surface, it is laid down to herbage, in which state the future vegetation which it produces tends, by its decomposition upon the surface, to renovate the productive powers of the soil. Land in this state is said to rest.

When land, however, has been impoverished by successive crops, and has become full of weeds, the laying it down to rest in that state is attended with less beneficial consequences than when the soil has been previously cleaned of injurious weeds, and fertilized by good culture. In the former case, the process of renovation is slow, if perceptible at all; the useless plants increase, and not those which are beneficial and afford food to pasturing animals. Lands, when properly laid down to grass, therefore, tends to recover its wasted powers of production. Land not properly laid down has less of this healing property, and may be more full of weeds and no richer when ploughed up again after a time, than

when first laid down. Under good management, however, the laying down of cultivated land to grass and other herbage plants to be consumed upon the ground, is a means of resting the soil, and renovating its powers of production; and this mode of recruiting an exhausted soil being always at the command of the farmer, its application is important in practice. It is to be observed also, that the poorer soils require this species of rest and renovation more than those which are naturally productive.

The experience of husbandmen from the earliest times has shown, that the same kinds of plants cannot be advantageously cultivated in continued succession. The same or similar species tend to grow feebly, or degenerate, or become more subject to diseases, when cultivated successfully upon the same ground; and hence the rule which forms the basis of a system of regular alternation of crops is, that plants of the same or similar species shall not be cultivated in immediate succession; and further, the same rule has been thus far extended, that the same species shall recur at as distant intervals of the course as circumstances will allow.

All herbaceous plants whose produce is carried off the ground which produces them, may be said to exhaust the soil upon which they grow. But all such plants do not exhaust the soil in the same degree; for after some species the soil is seen to be more impoverished than after others.

And not only do different species of plants exhaust the soil in a greater or less degree than others, but the same species does so according to the different period of its growth at which the plant is removed from the ground.

When the herbaceous plant is suffered to mature its seeds, it exhausts the soil more than when it is removed before its seeds are matured. All herbaceous plants, therefore, when cut in their green state, that is, before they have matured their seeds, exhaust the soil less than when they remain until they have ripened their seeds. Thus the turnep, when used in its green state, is one of the least exhausting of the agricultural class of plants to which it belongs; but the turnep, when allowed to remain upon the ground until it has ripened its seeds, is one of the most exhausting plants that is cultivated among us; and so it is with the rape and others.

Further, certain plants, by the larger or smaller quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords, are more or less useful in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

When a herbaceous plant is suffered to mature its seeds, and when any part of these seeds is carried off the farm, the plant affords, when consumed by animals, a smaller return of manure to the farm than if the same plant had been cut down before it had matured its seeds, and been in that state consumed by animals. Thus it is with the turnep plant referred to. This plant is with us sown before midsummer. In the first season it forms a napiform root, and puts forth a large system of leaves. Early in the following season it puts forth a long stem, which bears flowers, and the seeds are generally matured about midsummer. If this plant is removed in the first stage of its growth, that is, after it has put forth its large leaves and formed its bulb, and is then consumed by animals, it returns a great quantity of manure; but if it remains until the second state of its growth, then the consumption of its stems and leaves returns scarce any manure. The juices of the root have apparently been exhausted in affording nutrition to the flower stem, the flowers, and the seeds.

It is beyond a question, that, in order to bring a plant to its entire maturity, by the perfecting of its seeds, a larger quantity of the nutritive matter of the soil is sucked up by it than when it is brought only to its less advanced stages. When crops of plants, threfore, are suffered to arrive at maturity, they are greatly more exhausters of the soil on which they grow than when they are cut down while they are green; and if those seeds are in whole or in part carried off the farm, the crops are exhausters of the farm, as well as of the ground which had produced them. Were the ripened seeds to be wholly returned to the soil, it may be believed that they might give back to it all the nutritive matter which had been derived from it. But, in practice, seeds are employed for many purposes, and are generally carried off the farm which produces them. When this is done in whole or in part, the plants produced are in an eminent degree exhausters of the farm, as well as of the soil on which they have grown.

Further, certain plants, from their mode of growth and cultivatton, are more favorable to the growth of weeds than other plants. The cereal grasses, from growing closely together, and not admitting, or admitting partially, the eradication of weeds, are more favorable to the growth and multiplication of weeds than such plants as the turnep and potatoe, which are grown at a considerable distance from each other, and admit of tillage during their growth, and whose broad system of leaves tends to repress the growth of stranger plants.

Having these principles in view, certain rules may be deduced from them, for the order in which the crops of plants in cultivation in a country shall succeed to each other on the same ground.

1st. Crops consisting of plants of the same or similar species, shall not follow in succession, but shall return at as distant intervals as the case will allow.

2d. Crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, shall not follow in succession.

3d. Crops whose culture admits of the destruction of weeds, shall be cultivated when we cultivate plants which favor the production of weeds. And further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a sufficient quantity of manure, shall be cultivated at intervals sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm.

And 4th, when land is to be laid to grass, this shall be done when the land is fertile and clean.

These rules may be applied to the plants which form the subject of common cultivation in the fields. In this country, the plants chiefly cultivated on the large scale are—the cereal grasses, chiefly for the farina of their seeds; certain leguminous plants, as the bean and the pea; plants cultivated for their fibers, as the flax and hemp; for their leaves, roots, or tubers, as the turnep, the cabbage, and the potatoe; and certain leguminous and other plants for forage and herbage. The plants of these different classes are yet to be described; and they are now only referred to with relation to the order in which they may succeed to each other in cultivation.

The 1st class of these plants consists of the cereal grasses. These are chiefly wheat, barley, oats, and partially rye. All these plants are in an eminent degree exhausters of the farm. They are all suffered to mature their seeds, and are wholly or partially carried away from the farm. Further, from the manner of their growth, and mode of cultivation, they all tend to favor the production of weeds. For these reasons, and on the general principle that plants of the same or similar kinds should not follow in succession, the cereal grasses should not succeed each other, but should be preceded or followed by some crop, which either exhausts the soil less, or admits of a more perfect eradication of weeds.

2d. The leguminous plants cultivated for their seeds, as the bean and the pea, are all exhausters of the soil. They ripen their seeds, and these seeds are for the most part carried off the farm. Some physiologists suppose that they are less exhausters of the soil than the cereal grasses. It is probable that they do exhaust the soil somewhat less than the cereal grasses. But the essential difference between them, when considered with relation to their effect upon the soil, is, that, from their growth, and the manner of cultivating them, they are greatly less favorable to the production of weeds than the cereal grasses. By their broader system of leaves, they tend to stifle the growth of weeds more than the cereal grasses: and further, they admit of tillage during a great part of their growth. This is especially the case with the bean crop, and so is cultivated in rotation with the cereal grasses, as a mean of preserving the land clean.

3d. Hemp and flax, which are cultivated chiefly for their fibers, and all plants cultivated for their oils, are exhausters of the soil. They are suffered to form and ripen their seeds, and their stems afford no return of manure to the farm.

The next class of plants, from the large return of manures which the consumption of them affords, may be regarded as enriching or restorative crops, in contradistinction to the others, which may be termed exhausting crops:—

1. The turnep, the rape, and other plants of the cabbage genus, cultivated for their roots and leaves, and consumed upon the farm.

2. The potatoe, the carrot, the parsnep, the beet, and other plants cultivated for their tubers, and roots, and consumed upon the farm.

3. The leguminous plants—the clover, the tare, the lucerne, and others—when cut green for forage, and consumed upon the farm.

The plants of the latter class, namely, the leguminous, when mixed with gramineous plants, as the rye-grass, are commonly termed the artificial grasses, but would be more correctly termed the cultivated herbage or forage plants. They are often suffered partially to ripen their seeds, and are made into hay; and in this case they follow the general law, exhausting the soil more than when used green. And when the hay-crop is carried away from the farm, they are to be regarded as exhausting rather than restorative crops.

In speaking of these different classes of plants, the following terms may be employed:—

1. The cereal grasses may be termed corn-crops.

2. The leguminous plants cultivated for their seeds, pulse crops.

3. The turnep, and other plants of the same kind, cultivated for their roots and leaves, may, with reference to the mode of consuming them, be termed green crops; or, with reference to the manner of preparing the ground for them, fallow-crops.

4. The potatoe, and plants of other families cultivated for their roots and tubers, may in like manner be termed green or fallow crops.

5. The leguminous plants cultivated for green food, as the lucerne and tare, may be termed green forage-crops.

And lastly, the mixture of gramineous and leguminous plants cultivated for herbage or green feed, may, in compliance with common language, be still termed the sown or artificial grasses.

Further distinguishing these different classes of crops according to their effects upon the fertility of the farm, they might be divided thus:

1. Corn-crops—exhausting crops, and favorers of weeds.

2. Pulse-crops—exhausting, but cleaning crops, or capable of being rendered so.

3. Green or fallow-crops—restorative and cleaning crops.

4. Green forage crops—restorative, and sometimes cleaning crops.

5. The sown grasses—restorative crops.

Knowing these the general characters of the cultivated plants, we have, in devising a rotation, endeavored to cause the restorative and cleaning crops so to alternate with the exhausting crops, as that the land may be preserved fertile and clean. Further, when we find that land cannot be sufficiently cleaned by means of cleaning crops, we must make use of the summer fallow; and again, when we find that land requires rest, we may lay it down to grass for a longer or shorter time, taking care when this is done that the land shall be in as fertile a state as circumstances will allow, and free of weeds.

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**"Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune deceived not. I have therefore counselled my friends, never to trust to the fair side, but so to place all things she gave them, that she may take them again without trouble.**

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Hints on Manure.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

If I were asked what I considered the first and most essential requisite to successful husbandry, the production of large crops, and the keeping of land in good heart, I should without hesitation answer—Manure. Should the question be repeated as to the second most necessary article, the reply would still be—Manure. And for the third time, if again asked, the answer must be as before—Manure. To crop land continually and return nothing to the soil, is most unphilosophical. To be continually borrowing from the indulgent earth, without an effort to repay, is, to say the least of it, foolish ingratitude. I scarcely could desire better evidence of the state of a man's farm, and his success in farming, than a knowledge of the manner in which he disposes of his manure, would afford. When I see how many farmers manage in this, to them, all-important matter,—how negligent they are in the accumulation and use of their resources, and how they dole out their pitiful allowance of manure to their farms, I am reminded of that inveterate farming speculatist, Lord Kames of Scotland. His overseer, a plain, strong-minded, practical man, was called into his lordship's study one day, and thus addressed—"John, I have made a great discovery that will save all this trouble and expense of carting out and spreading manure about the fields. In short, John, I have found out the way of extracting the *essence of dung*, so that I can carry out as much as will manure a whole field in my waistcoat pocket." John hung his head and said nothing. "Why, John," resumed his lordship, "you do not appear to realize the value of this invention, or—but you surely do not doubt what I am telling you, John?" "Oh no, my lord," replied John, "it's net for me to doot ony thing your lordship says, but I was just thinking that if your lordship were to carry the dung out in your waistcoat pocket, ye might bring the crap home in your greatcoat pocket."

Undoubtedly the great desideratum to successful farming is, to ascertain the best means of making the greatest possible quantity of manure, and the proper method of applying this when made. There are some farms so rich by nature, that comparatively small quantities of manure answer every desirable purpose, and where the application of more would, by inducing too large a growth of straw, and causing grain and grass to lodge before arriving at maturity, be rather injurious than otherwise; but such farms are few indeed, and it may safely be asserted, that nine in ten of the farms of Western New York, and I apprehend that the same state of things exists elsewhere in the United States, now require all the manure that can be produced on them; and this demand, in most cases, is yearly becoming more urgent. In a new country like ours, we have not yet been compelled to resort to the various measures older countries have adopted to keep their lands fertile, and of course public opinion has been very little directed, in any quarter, to the subject of manure. We have emptied our yards, if we happen to have any, once in two or three years, perhaps; but it has not been so much for the sake of the manure they contained, as to avoid the inconvenience resulting from its accumulation; but time and necessity will learn us to be more attentive, and more economical. There are, as the reader must already know, a multitude of articles that can be employed in fertilizing or manuring our soils, such as lime, marl, gypsum, and in general all substances which assist decomposition, are liable to putrefaction, or in any way are capable of furnishing food for plants; but the remarks here made are intended to refer mainly to the manure produced in the stable and barn-yard, as such is the kind with which for many years the farmer of this country will be most conversant.

The first requisite in order to have stable and barn-yard manure, is to have stables and barn-yards. Every farmer who understands his business, appreciates the advantages of good yards; they are in fact almost as indispensable as a barn. It is surprising to see with what mere apologies for yards some are contented; while those of others are as extensive as their farms, with the addition perhaps of the neighboring highways. Instead of being dispensed in racks, or well enclosed yards, their fodder is spread over half an acre—half of it scattered by the winds to every point of the compass—much of the remainder is trodden into the earth or snow, by the cattle or sheep, while in hot pursuit of such migratory parcels as they are able to overtake; and but a small part of the whole reaches its proper destination, the stomach of the ill-treated brute. Thus farmers lose the benefit of their fodder—they lose their manure—in the spring they lose their sheep, while their cows resemble those of Florida, of which a veracious traveler asserts, it requires two and sometimes three to make a shadow. In order to derive the greatest benefit from a yard, no water should be suffered to run from it; or if such a result cannot be avoided, it should be received into an artificial bason, into which a thousand otherwise useless or noxious materials may be cast, and thus converted into valuable compost, or manure. By allowing the leachings of a yard to escape, the most fertilizing and nutritive parts of manure are lost, the essential salts are dispersed, and the decomposition of straw, cornstalks, and the litterings of the yard, is carried on much less rapidly and successfully. Experienced observation must have convinced every one that yards which are kept perfectly dry, yield much less quantities of manure in proportion to the material fed out, than yards which retain their moisture. Where yards are in so sandy or porous a soil that all moisture speedily sinks into the earth, or is absorbed, it has in many places been found necessary to excavate the earth to a proper depth, and make it retentive by puddling or liming it with clay to a suitable thickness. The deeper the mass of manure in a yard is, the more valuable it becomes. The fermentation and decomposition of the materials is carried on more equably; the escape of the fertilizing gases is in a measure prevented, and by a less exposure of surface, it is less dried or bleached by atmospheric changes, than where spread over a greater extent. It is evident, therefore, that those who have yards with undefined boundaries, or which are as limitless as the highways, are following a course very detrimental to their true interests.

As to the proper application of manure, various opinions are, and of course will continue to be entertained among farmers. Such a result is to be expected from the diversities of soils, the crops sown or planted, the season of the year, and other causes which will be more or less operative. Particular rules for every soil, and every case, can never be given or expected; the judgment must be called in requisition, probabilities weighed, and experience largely consulted. As a general rule it may be remarked, that if the manure is fine, or fully rotted, the first crop succeeding its application will undoubtedly receive the most benefit; if long manure or unrotted straw, &c. is used, the second crop will in general be equally benefitted with the first. It is well known that some plants are gross feeders, or in other words, can scarcely be manured too high; of this, corn, hemp, ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, are familiar instances. There are other plants, particularly the cereal or culmiferous ones, on which the immediate application of manure in large quantities has a pernicious effect, by causing too large a growth of straw, and a small and inferior berry. The proper course therefore would seem to be, to apply manure as a dressing for those crops which would derive the most benefit from its direct application. Thus, for instance, it is wished to sow a field with wheat in the fall—instead of summer fallowing and manuring for wheat alone, it might be better to manure the field thoroughly in the spring, turn it over carefully, and put on barley, or peas, or corn if it is deemed advisable, though the last rarely comes off in sufficient season for sowing wheat. During the summer the turf is decomposed, the manure is perfectly incorporated with the soil, and while the land is with a little labor made ready for the reception of wheat after the summer crop is removed, the profit of a crop which does not interfere injuriously with the production of wheat, and which not unfrequently amounts to a handsome sum, is added to the sum total of products of the farm. It cannot be too often repeated, or too deeply impressed upon the mind of the farmer, that to manure, clover, and plaster, he must look for the means of reinvigorating the soil, and the production of abundant crops.

*Otisco*, 1835. WILLIS GAYLORD.

### Osage Orange.

BY T. S. P.

In the 42d No. of the Genesee Farmer, I perceive the following quotation from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants, respecting the Maclura: "A spreading, deciduous tree, about twenty or thirty feet high, with a yellow axillary berry, the size of an orange, nearly as succulent, and said to be as agreeable when ripe."

The fruit is beautiful, and tempting to the eye, but bitter and disagreeable to the taste. It is, properly speaking, a compound berry, or berry-like aggregate. It is formed at the axil of the leaf, and when it has attained the size of the sycamore button, the pistillate organs become fully developed. These organs are filiform, like the silk of the Indian corn, very numerous and about an inch in length. The seed however are not produced in corresponding numbers, owing probably to the partial impregnation by the pol-

len of the staminate plant, the most that I have found in one of the berries not exceeding forty.

When the fruit has arrived at maturity, it is quite large, weighing from seventeen to twenty ounces; globular in its form, of a yellowish cast and rather fragrant than otherwise. My tree yielded this year about one hundred and fifty.

In the preceding extract, the description of the *tree* is correct so far as it goes. The branches are armed with numerous rigid spires, which has induced many persons to suppose it may be profitably used for hedges. It is an extremely hardy plant, and will, I think, grow luxuriantly in almost any tolerably fertile soil.

It has also been supposed that the Maclura might become useful in the arts. The whole tree, as well as the fruit, is filled with a thick milky fluid, which it is highly probable might be converted into Caoutchouc. It readily assumes a tough, viscid and elastic consistence when exposed to the air. This article, however, is obtained in such immense quantities from South America, and at so cheap a rate, as doubtless to render abortive all attempts to cultivate any of our plants for it. T. S. P.

*Beaverdam, Va., 10 mo. 31, 1835.*

## On the Culture of Ruta Baga.

BY JAMES HOUGHTON.

Mr. Tucker—I observe an article in your Genesee Farmer, No. 43, of the current volume, on the culture of the Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnep, by J. H. Gibbon, wherein he states that 800 bushels to the acre may be raised, with a permanent crop of wheat, rye, or barley, after the last dressing. I have this season grown about an acre of ruta baga; and I have this day measured off a square rod of the piece, and it contained five bushels, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; and taking each bushel at 56 pounds, which is the weight, gives 44,800 pounds, or 22 tons 40 pounds per acre. I hesitate not to say, that the crop may be increased by good care to 10 or 1200 bushels per acre. Mine was scarcely more than half attended to—the ground was in potatoes last year, and was ploughed in December after taking up the crop. In May I ploughed it again, and sowed it to carrots; but the seeds failed entirely. I then ploughed it up again, and harrowed it, so as to give a good mellow surface. On June 23d, with Robbins' drill barrow, I sowed it to ruta baga, one pound to the acre—the rows 18 inches apart. I hoed them once in August, and this was all the attention they had. Now the rows to be 12 inches apart is far enough, and in thinning out leave the plants 12 inches apart also—this is standing thick enough.

I have heard many farmers say they never could succeed with this crop, or turneps generally, unless upon a piece of new cleared land. I can tell them with truth, if they will give up their lamentable perseverance in manuring the public road by letting their cattle and cows lie about all night, (as is too often the case, to the great annoyance of travelers,) and yard them at night, or give them a patch of an acre close to the barn during the coming winter, which will save them the trouble of hauling it—in the spring plough it so as to have a mellow surface by the harrow before sowing, and about the 20th of June sow it as I state, and soon after they are in the fourth leaf, hoe them and thin them, and as soon as you see weeds growing, hoe them again, which, if left a week too long, must materially injure the crop—on the other hand, if done in season one man can hoe them in a day,—I will guarantee them 800 to 1200 bushels per acre.

If farmers would turn their attention to root crops more than they do, they would find it incredibly to their advantage—their cattle would be kept in far better order, and at a vast deal less expense, than buying mill feed for them, which, in comparison, is poor stuff.

Yours, respectfully, James Houghton.

*Carthage, Nov. 2, 1835.*

## Statistics of Rochester—No. 1.

FLOURING MILLS.

Amid the multitude of machinery with which the Genesee is studded, the Flouring Establishments are conspicuous.

There are now within the city of Rochester *twenty-one mills*, with *ninety-five runs of stone*, capable of manufacturing *five thousand barrels per day*. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat are *daily* required for these mills when in full operation. The immense consumption of the raw material occasioned by such an extensive manufacture, furnishes to the rich wheat-growing region around Rochester a ready market, while it draws considerable supplies from the shores of Erie and Ontario. Besides the wheat drawn from the surrounding country and from Ohio, some of the Rochester millers imported this year from Canada (subject to heavy duty) about 100,000 bushels.

Three of the above mentioned mills have been erected this year, and considerable improvement has been made in some of the others. These three mills contain 17 runs—which, with the 78 runs in the other 18 mills, form the total of 95 runs.

As has been remarked in the "Traveler's Guide," published by Davidson of Saratoga, "some of the Rochester mills are on a scale of magnitude unsurpassed in the world:—all are considered first-rate in the perfection of their machinery; and so effective is the whole flouring apparatus, that there are several *single runs of stone* which can grind (and the machinery connected therewith bolt and pack) *one hundred barrels* of flour per day!" And such is the character and extensive demand for the article, that, besides the quantity shipped for foreign countries, the "Rochester brands" may be seen equally at Montreal or Washington—at Quebec or New York—at Boston, Hartford, Burlington or Bangor.

The amount of capital invested in the twenty-one mills exceeds *half a million of dollars*, ($540,000,) as was ascertained on a late accurate examination by Thos. H. Rochester, Esq., one of the Committee appointed by the Common Council to collect the statistics of the city. Williams' "Annual Register" for 1835, mentions the Rochester mills as only fourteen in number, with sixty-four runs of stone—but, by the statement here made, it will be seen that the mills are *one-third more numerous*, and the capital invested about *double the amount* given in the "Register." The avidity with which mill property has been sought, and the additions made to it during the present season, indicate clearly the strong confidence of our citizens in its permanent worth.

The Millers and runs of Stone are as follows:

| | Runs. | | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. Kempshall, | 10 | Harvey Ely, | 9 |
| Chappell & Meech, | 4 | M. Whitney, | 5 |
| H. B. Williams, | 3 | D. M'Cracken, | 2 |
| J. & M. Strong, | 5 | Jos. Field, | 4 |
| R. Bemish, | 2 | Hooker & Co. | 4 |
| T. Emerson, | 4 | O. E. Gibbs, | 3 |
| J. K. Livingston, | 3 | H. N. Curtiss, | 2 |
| E. H. S. Mumford, | 8 | Hill & Bates, | 3 |
| Wm. Allcott, | 3 | do. do. | 4 |
| Benj. Fish, | 3 | Williams & Allcott, | 6 |

Emerson & Graves, 8 runs—total, 95 runs.

WATER-POWER OF ROCHESTER.

The water-power of the two great Falls at Rochester is estimated as equal to 1920 Steam-engines of 20 horse power. The total value of this water-power, calculated according to the cost of steam-power in England, is almost incredible to those unacquainted with such subjects—amounting as it would to nearly *ten millions of dollars* ($9,718,272) *for its annual use!* (See Rochester Directory for 1827 and Edwin Williams' Universal Gazetteer.)

When, in connection with this vast water-power, we consider the great facilities which Rochester enjoys (by lake, canal and river) for receiving wheat and other raw material from, and shipping flour and other manufactures for, all desirable points, either in the United States or the Canadas, we may more fully appreciate the importance of our present milling and manufacturing establishments, and confidently anticipate the continued prosperity and prospective greatness of the city.

The flouring business, although it is that for which Rochester is at present most celebrated, is by no means of such importance to the real welfare of the city as the other branches of manufactures, which will be briefly noticed in future communications. Rho.

## The Roller

Is constructed of wood, stone or cast iron, according to convenience or the purposes for which it is used. In American husbandry, we have yet no reason to expect, or perhaps desire, any but those made of wood, and such as any farmer, who has a moderate degree of mechanic skill, and the carpenter's tools which every farmer ought to keep, may readily construct himself. A good sound oak log, with the frame and shafts appended, makes a good roller. They are made of different lengths, and sizes varying from 15 to 30 inches in diameter. The lighter kinds are made in one piece, but the larger and heavier kinds are advantageously made in two pieces, with an iron rod passing through the center of both, and upon which they revolve. English farmers construct the frame so as to rise above the roller, upon which a box is fixed, either to contain stones to add to the pressure of the roller, or to receive small stones and rubbish, collected on the field while at work, which are to be carried off. Their shafts, when at work, are generally horizontal. We think the roller is more easily drawn when the draft is on a right line from the collar or yoke of the team to the point of resistance. This may be done and the advantages of the box retained.

The uses and advantages of the roller are ma-

ny and important, and no farmer should be without one. They are particularly important in the seeding process, to break down the clods, pulverize and smooth the surface, and to press the earth to the smaller seeds, which otherwise often fail to germinate for lack of moisture. This is particularly the case with oats, barley, and the grass seeds. In autumn the roller is sometimes passed over winter grain, with a view to counteract the effects of frost the following winter. In spring it is advantageously passed over winter grain, as soon as the ground is so solid and dry that the feet of the cattle will not poach the surface. It renders light ground more compact; presses the soil to the roots of the grain and thus promotes their growth; and upon all soils closes the innumerable cracks and fissures which abound on the appearance of dry weather in spring, and by partially burying the crown, causes grain to tiller better, that is, send up more seed stalks. Finally, the roller is of great advantage to grass grounds in the spring, by reducing inequalities of surface, and pressing down the plants or earth which have been thrown up by the frost.

There are also rollers for other purposes, viz: the *spiked roller*, which is used for pulverizing stiff soils, preparatory for wheat. This is formed by inserting several rows of spikes, or cast or wrought iron darts, in a common hard wood roller. The *concave*, or *scalloped roller* is adapted to the form of ridges, and is often attached to the turnep drill.—*Cultivator.*

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*From the New England Farmer.*

## Worms in the Head of Sheep.

The few but valuable editorial remarks on the *œstrus ovis* and its progeny, which appeared in No. 4 of the current volume of the Farmer, will, I trust, receive the attentive and extensive consideration of agriculturists which their importance demands, and that the prophylactic suggestion will be adopted, "an ounce of prevention," &c. The losses sustained in some parts of the country by sheep owners, from the attacks of this insect, are, I believe, much greater than is generally supposed, and the cause is oftentimes wholly unknown.

Sheep affected by the "worm in the head" soon pine away; it is impossible to fatten them. A constant running at the nose commences, first of a glairy mucus, which is succeeded by bloody and corrupted matter. They rub and sometimes strike their heads against fences, &c.: and I have observed them, particularly lambs, froth at the mouth, and jump into the air until, exhausted, they would fall to the ground.

Having in several instances succeeded in curing them, even in the last stage of the disease, I have thought the remedy I employed might be worthy of publicity. During the autumn of 1833, my flock consisted of about sixty sheep, most of them recently purchased. During the fall and winter, a number of them died; but not until in the spring, when I had lost fifteen or sixteen ewes and as many lambs, did I discover the cause. Opening the head of one to see in what condition it was in, I found several dark-headed white worms, varying from one half to three-fourths of an inch in length, and one eighth of an inch in thickness. The cartilage of the nasal organ was in a sadly corrupted state. A number of the other sheep were apparently near their end from the same cause. Selecting three of the worst, I tried what I thought a desperate experiment, pouring a tea-spoon full of spirits of turpentine down each nostril. It evidently gave them considerable pain at first, but I soon had the satisfation to see them quietly grazing. I then administered the dose to all the dirty nosed sheep in the flock, and do not now remember losing one that was full grown for many months. Last spring I found they were again affected, and repeated the turpentine potions, mixed however with an equal quantity of olive oil, which I thought would render it less liable to injure the sheep. The result was again successful; and, though I nad despaired of ever curing some of them, this autumn the whole flock has gone to the shambles.

In several of the heads I examined, I found a long white worm, not thicker than a common knitting neeele, evidently of entirely a different genus; and on one occasion, I washed with a syringe and warm water from the nose of a lamb a mass of them that would have filled a cubic half inch. The lamb died under the operation.

Be so good as to inform me if the *œstrus ovis* deposits its eggs "from the middle of August to the middle of September." How do the worms get into the nostrils of lambs in the spring?*

Very respectfully, SAM'L ALLINSON.

*Yardville, N. Y. 10 mo. 10, 1835.*

N. B. I observed in a recent number of the Farmer, a proposition to soak chestnuts in some poisonous or unpalatable liquid, in order to prevent the depredations of moles and mice. Cui bono? Just bury the chestnut as the British soldiers did Sir John Moore, and let it lay

"Like a warrior taking his rest,
With his *martial cloak* around him."

* *Note by the Editor.*—This is a question which it is not in our power to answer. We have repeatedly published notices of the supposed cause of worms in the head of sheep. The substance of what we have given on this subject is contained in the following extract from Rees' Cyclopedia, article Bott. "The manner in which the œstrus ovis or sheep bot deposits its *ova* [nits or eggs] which we have often seen, has not, we believe, ever been described; nor is it easy to see, though standing close to the animal at the time, exactly in what way this is accomplished, owing to the obscure color and rapid motions of the fly, and the extreme agitation of the sheep; but from the motions of the sheep afterwards, and the mode of defence it takes to avoid it, there is little doubt that the egg is deposited in the inner margin of the nostril.

"The moment the fly touches this part of the sheep, they shake their heads violently, and beat the ground with their feet, holding their noses at the same time close to the earth, and running away, earnestly looking at every side to see if the fly pursues: they also may sometimes be seen smelling to the grass as they go, lest one should lie in wait for them; which if they observe, they gallop back, or take some other direction. As they cannot, like horses, take refuge in the water to defend themselves from its attacks, they have recourse to a rut, or dry dusty road, or gravel pits, where they crowd together during the heat of the day, with their noses held close to the ground, which renders it difficult for the fly, who makes his attacks on the wing, to get at the nostril."

Keeping the noses of sheep constantly smirched with tar from the middle of August to the latter part of September, has been recommended as a preventive against the fly. Insects of all kinds have an aversion to all kinds of terebinthinate substances, such as tar, turpentine, &c. The more easily to accomplish the object, it has been recommended to mix a little fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will keep their noses sufficiently smirched with tar to prevent the insects from attacking them.

Spirits of turpentine to be injected into the nostrils of sheep has been before recommended; but it has been supposed that the remedy is too harsh, and that it is apt to destroy the sheep as well as the worms. With regard to young lambs being infested with worms in the head, we can only say, as before intimated, that the fact is new to us, and suspect that a disorder called the *staggers* may be mistaken for worms in the head. "Staggers," says Dr. Willich, "is a species of apoplexy, arising from too great fulness of blood. It principally attacks young lambs, which fall down, and if not timely relieved, speedily perish. The mode of cure generally adopted by shepherds, is to blood the creatures, and to remove them to a coarse pasture to prevent a relapse."

On the whole, we consider the communication of Mr. Allinson as highly valuable, and if he has discovered an infallible specific for a disease in sheep which has proved so very destructive as worms in the head, he will have conferred a very great benefit on the agricultural interest.

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SINGULAR DEVIATION IN THE GROWTH OF THE GRAPE.—We have received from a correspondent in Portsmouth, the following account of the same, accompanied with specimens of the fruit:

"I have sent you, as a curiosity, some purple grapes, which grew on a white sweet water vine. I am certain of the fact, as I took the grapes from the vine myself. There is an Isabella standing near; but these grapes were twelve feet from any Isabella. You will perceive that part of them have the form of the Isabella, and some of them of the sweetwater. The color of one grape is mixed. The vines have stood where they now are for several years, but nothing of the kind has ever taken place before. The mixing of fruit in the grape is new to me. It is nothing unusual with the squashes, and it has taken place with the apples—an instance of the russet growing on a limb of the Baldwin. But in this case the limbs of the two trees interfered."

We tasted of the grapes, and some of them had a strong flavor of the Isabella. Have any of our correspondents ever known of such a singular anomaly? If so, we should be glad to hear of it.—*Amer. Gar. Mag.*

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COLORING PROPERTIES OF THE VENETIAN SUMACH OR PURPLE FRINGE TREE.—We have been informed by William Partridge, Esq. of New York, whose "Treatise on Dyeing" is a standard work, that the wood of the Venetian Sumach (Rhus Cotinus,) well known as an ornamental shrub or small tree in our gardens, affords a beautiful and permanent *orange* dye. It is the opinion of this gentleman, that the cultivation of this shrub to any extent would be an object of great profit to the grower, and importance to the manufacturer. It is easily increased by layers, and we believe, perfectly hardy in every part of the Union.—*Ib.*

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GRAT CROP OF CUSHING PEARS.—The original tree of this valuable variety produced, this season, on the farm of its owner, (Col. Washington Cushing, Hingham,) *eighteen* bushels of pears. In our report of the market for the month of September, they were selling at *seventy-five* cents per half peck. If they were all disposed of at this price, they produced the great sum of $104. This certainly is a desirable kind for the marketer.—*Ib.*

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IMPERIAL TOKAY GRAPES.—"Each vintage," says an article about the Imperial Tokay, "produces three kinds of wine; the first, that which flows spontaneously from the grapes themselves, which may be called the essence of Tokay; this is considered the best kind of the three, and what makes it so, is its *flowing spontaneously* from the grapes." Something like this is observable in regard to that most delicious of all fruits—the peach. In going through a peach-orchard, with fruit-knife in hand, and plucking, paring and eating and eating at pleasure, that peach is the sweetest, the most luscious, particularly if it is a clingstone, when the skin has bursted, and the juice is candied over the cleft or fissure in the peach.—*Ib.*

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A NEW VARIETY OF PEA.—The Charleston Courier states that a quantity of a new species (?) of pea has been imported from Cuba, by Dr. B. B. Strobel, of that city, and placed in the publication office of the Southern Agriculturist, for gratuitous distribution, with a view of introducing their culture into the United States. It is a native of old Spain, and is called the *Garvanza* or *Braganza*. Peas of this kind yield in old Spain 300 bushels to the acre; they sell ripe in Havana market for from $1 to $1 50 per bushel. They are excellent for soups, are larger than even the marrowfats, and are said to be better, cooked in the same way.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

## NEW-YORK MARKET.

*Week ending November 7.*

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday remarks :—The week has been one of much interest. First we had news from Europe, with considerable political news relating to Spain, and advices of a further fall of cotton ; next our three days election, which although it passed off quiet, caused some excitement ; then followed the rumors relating to France, the fall of stocks, and a tightness in the money market. The fall trade is tapering off, and the jobbers begin to be quite idle. The transactions however show a brisk city trade and improving prices particularly in ashes, flour and grain. The western navigation is active in anticipation of the close of the canals.

Ashes—Advices from France and England have been received, which quote an improvement. The consequence is that both sorts have advanced ; pots are generally held at $6, although sales have been made at 5 85 ; pearls firm at 7 50.

Flax Seed.—As the season advances and stocks accumulate, there is more disposition to move. The cleaners are very firm, and decline giving over $12 25 for rough, at which considerable sales have been made.

Flour—the market advanced early in the week, where it has remained ever since. All descriptions Western and Southern have been in demand. But a moderate supply arriving, and holders stiff ; the market leaves off to day decidedly better than last week. Western stands at 6,31a6,50, and Southern, such as Georgetown and Howard street at 6,50a6,62.

Grain—All descriptions of Corn is selling uncommonly high ; full 15,000 bushels have been sold during the week, at 102a104 for Southern, and 110a112 for Northern ; the market, however, left off rather flat. Rye is also in great request ; the high price has brought it into market freely, and full 10,000 bushels have been sold at 98 to 100 cts. Oats 58 to 60. Wheat, about 17,000 bushels of American wheat have been returned from England, nearly all sold at 1,20. Sales of Western at 1,36. Barley, some 8 or 10,000 bushels have been sold since our last at 87a-88 cents.

Hay—The price keeps up remarkably high—speculators are buying up all they can lay their hands on at 100 to 106 cts—loose sells readly at 125.

Provisions—The stock of Pork is not more than sufficient to supply the demand till new comes in—not over 400 bbls. Prime here. No new Pork has arrived ; and the packers will not commence for a week or two to cure. Sales of old Mess at $17a17 1-2 ; Prime, 14 1-4a14 1-2. Beef without change —sales at $5a5 1-2 for Prime ; and Mess, 8 3-4.

ROCHESTER, NOV. 14.

Wheat sells readily in this market at $1,12½ a $1,15.

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"A beggar suddenly rich, generally becomes a prodigal, he puts on riot and excess to obscure his former obscurity.


## Linnæan Garden and Nurseries,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have just published their New Catalogues with greatly reduced prices. Application therefor, and all orders for trees, must be sent direct to them, per mail. The Fruit Trees are of the largest size for transplanting, and suitable for orchards to come promptly into bearing. Of the superior new Flemish Pear, and other new varieties, the trees are three to four years from the graft, and in the most vigorous state, as are also the German varieties of Apples, Cherries, Plums and Peaches, which are so well calculated for a northern climate. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs can be furnished of the largest size, worth treble the price of small ones, as several years are thus gained in embellishment. In fact, those who wish very superior Trees can be assured of receiving such as cannot fail to give them satisfaction ; the immense stock on hand, affording the means of making superior selections. The collections of Hardy Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, and Bulbous Flower Roots, have been enriched with all the new varieties, which are offered at very low prices. The assortment of Roses and Double Dahlias comprises all the splended new varieties, and each collection occupies an acre of ground. A great discount is made on both these classes of flowers, and splendid Dahlias are supplied at 3, 4 1-2 and $6 per dozen, each root a distinct named variety. Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis, at $4 1-2 per dozen, or $25 per 100. Where so desired, selections will be made of the most hardy kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, suited to a northern climate, and the situation of our Nurseries, which are in a lofty and open exposure, renders the trees particularly hardy. The assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds is unrivaled in extent, and forms a complete concentration of the choicest varieties in Europe or this country. And having been raised under our own inspection, or grown expressly for us by our correspondents, we expressly guarantee their excellence and accuracy. The catalgue contains many new and very superior varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and among the Field Seeds are superior Provence Lirgerne, White Dutch Clover, Pacey's perennial Ryegrass, new Italian do. Early Angus & Hopetown Oats, English Potatoe Oats, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, Orchard Grass, Tall Oats Grass, Tripolium Incarnatum, or early Crimson Clover, Burnet, &c. Also 100 bushels Ey Nonpareil, and Taylor's Forty-fold, or Crimson Nonesuch Potatoe, which are now taking precedence over all others in England, and 50 bushels Potatoe Onions.

Venders of seeds will be supplied at very low rates and a credit to suit their convenience. Where a large number of trees are wanted, a discount will be made and a credit allowed if desired, and to nurseries the terms will in every respect be make favorable. Every invoice emanating from us has our printed heading and signatures, and none others are gnaranteed. oct 31-f3t

## Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

## *Fisher on the Vine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the Culture of the European Vine, to which is added a Manual of the Swiss Vignerons and the art of Wine making, translated from the French—Price 75 cents. For sale by HOYT & PORTER.

june 20


## Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR OCTOBER, 1835.

| | 10 A. M. | | | | 10 P. M. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Days.* | therm. | barom-eter. | winds. | sky. | therm. | barom-eter. | winds. | sky. |
| 1 | 45 | | w | cloudy*a* | 53 | | s w | fair |
| 2 | 54 | | w | do | 44 | | N w | do |
| 3 | 52 | | w | fair | 46 | | w | cloudy |
| 4 | 52 | | w | cloudy*a* | 48 | | w | fair |
| 5 | 56 | | s w | do | 52 | | E | cloudy*j* |
| 6 | 46 | | N w | do | 44 | | N w | do |
| 7 | 48 | | N E | do*a* | 46 | | N w | fair |
| 8 | 40 | | N w | fair | 43 | | w | do |
| 9 | 50 | | w | do | 50 | | w | do |
| 10 | 56 | | w | do | 57 | | s E | do |
| 11 | 55 | | E | cloudy | 38 | | E | do |
| 12 | 52 | | s | fair | 46 | | E | do |
| 13 | 60 | | w | do*b* | 50 | | s w | do |
| 14 | 63 | | s | do | 60 | | E | do |
| 15 | 66 | | s | do*c* | 58 | | E | do |
| 16 | 70 | | s | do | 62 | | w | do |
| 17 | 70 | | w | do | 67 | | s w | do |
| 18 | 76 | | s w | do | 70 | | s w | cloudy*a* |
| 19 | 62 | | s w | cloudy*a* | 58 | | s E | do*k* |
| 20 | 60 | | E | do*a* | 58 | | E | do*k* |
| 21 | 67 | | s | do*d* | 59 | | s w | fair*l* |
| 22 | 60 | | N E | fair*e* | 56 | | N w | do |
| 23 | 70 | | s w | do*f* | 46 | | N w | cloudy*m* |
| 24 | 46 | | N w | do*g* | 41 | | N w | fair |
| 25 | 52 | | E | do*h* | 45 | | N E | do |
| 26 | 50 | | s w | cloudy*a* | 50 | | E | cloudy*a* |
| 27 | 60 | | s | fair | 57 | | s | fair |
| 28 | 65 | | s w | do | 60 | | s | do |
| 29 | 70 | | s | do | 62 | | s | do*n* |
| 30 | 60 | | w | cloudy*i* | 38 | | N | cloudy |
| 31 | 50 | | N w | do*i* | 36 | | N w | fair |

Means.—Ther. 53.8—Rain 5.4 inches.

*a* Rainy—*b* pleasant—*c* spring water 50°—*d* very rainy, great freshet—*e* river high as ever known—*f* great flood, river higher than ever known—*g* cool—*h* hard frost—*i* high winds—*j* rains fast—*k* very rainy all day and warm—*l* Rain to this date 5.2-10—*m* showers—*n* very warm.

Sunday 18, rain began, which continued till 3 P. M. of Wednesday, and produced the greatest freshet ever known in the Genesee Valley. Carthage bridge, built last year, is entirely gone, and Buffalo-street bridge, in the center of the city, rendered impassible by the undermining of the west abutment. The aqueduct and new bridge sustained no injury.


## The Silk Culturist, & Farmer's MANUAL.

"THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties, the rearing of Silk Worms, the production of Cocoons, and the reeling of silk in the most approved method."

It will also contain interesting matter on Agricultural subjects generally.

Published monthly at Hartford, Conn., by the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per year, in advance. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store, by

jnly 25 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.


NOTICE—Redemption of Lands sold for Taxes —State of New York, Comptroller's Office— Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 76, title 3 of chapter 13 of the first part revised statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes, at the general tax sale held at the Capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of March and April 1834, shall be redeemed by the payment into the treasury of the state, on or before the 21st April next, after the date hereof, of the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated October 2, 1835.

oct 6-6w A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

## Miscellanies.

SUPERSTITION IN INDIA.—The Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture contains a review of Graham's "Means of ameliorating India," a small volume which "contains materials for much serious reflection." We copy from the last paragraph:—

"It is melancholy to peruse the recorded instances of superstition as given by Mr. Graham. Without looking at the awful picture in full light, suffice it to show thus much of it as that the Hindoo never regards himself as a responsible moral agent, but supposes himself a part of the Supreme Spirit. Hence every evil act is attributed to God. He supposes Divinity to pervade all things, and worships him in men, beasts, reptiles, rivers, and stones. He has no idea of hell, and fears no worse fate than that of merely sinking into a lower state of animal creation; nor of heaven, and anticipates no higher happiness than that of approaching the essence of the Deity. He reserves to himself the merit of all good actions. Hence his fastings, privations, washings, pilgrimages. Even in domestic and social intercourse, the Hindoo is a corrupt being. The Hindoo ploughman during the labors of the day, sings the impure songs of his god Krashna; and at night listens with pleasure to some one in the family circle reading the legends which describes the freaks of the object of his worship, in the character of Gopaul, a shepherd, granting to all a free license to sin. The same ploughman has in the field. or at his well, some protecting evil spirit which he calls "the terrible," of whom he makes a representation in any common round stone lying near him, covering it over with red paint, and saluting it always before beginning his daily labor. At the annual festival of the Polah, bullocks attired with garlands and dresses, are paraded through the streets and worshipped. The whole inhabitants of a village will sometimes go out and worship the serpent, offering it rice, milk, &c. A buffalo is yearly led round the village and slain at the entrance of the gate. Its blood is supposed to protect those who touch it from all evil for that year. No Sabbath is observed by the Hindoo."

MAMMOTH APPLE TREE.—We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman of Hardy county, for the following facts relative to a Mammoth Apple Tree, on the farm of Captain Daniel McNeill, of that county. Our informant says that he took the dimensions of this Mammoth Apple Tree carefully and accurately, and found it to be 45 feet in height, and 85 feet in breadth; circumference of the trunk 9 feet 4 inches high. About seven feet from the root there are eleven branches, the average size of which are 3 feet and 10 inches in circumference. But the most remarkable fact about it, is the quantity of fruit it bore the present year—*one hundred and eighty bushels* of apples were taken from it this fall. Four or five bushels, of such as were bruised and partially and entirely rotten, were left under the tree; and a good deal of its fruit must have been taken away by different persons through the summer and fall; so that the real quantity it bore must have been very near, if not quite *two hundred bushels*. The apples are very large. It stands near the South Branch, on a very rich soil. I have been informed that it did not bear any fruit until after it was twenty years old. It grew spontaneously where it now stands, and, although forty years old, continues to grow.—*Romney (Va.) Intelligencer, Oct. 24.*

FERTILITY OF ONONDAGA.—Mr. Aarou Burt of this town, harvested 11 acres of wheat this season, which averaged over 46 bushels to the acre. Mr. Joseph Savage, also of this town, raised 406 bushels of barley from 7 1-2 acres of land, which he sold, after reserving 16 bushels, for $247,88—or $33,06 per acre. From the same piece of land he had last year 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Mr. David S. Earl, whose farm lies near Liverpool in this town, raised more than 500 bushels of oats from 7 acres of land,—being more than 80 bushels to the acre. Mr. John Ross of Otisco, had 68 bushels of barley per acre from a piece of land which had been sown with the same crop for six years in succession, and which at no time has yielded less than it did the first season. The barley crop in the town of Pompey is estimated to have yielded the farmers of that town more than $60,000.

Our farmers are all getting rich, and farms are held and sold at high and rapidly increasing prices.—*Onondaga Standard.*

POTATOES.—Our neighbor, Mr. Mead, planted last Spring a quantity of potatoes, of one kind and in the same soil. In the latter part of July, he cut off the tops of about half of them. In digging them he finds that in those hills where the tops were cut, the potatoes are twice as large as in those where the tops were permitted to grow, and much more numerous—a fact for the agriculturists which may prove of utility.—*Barre Gazette.*

MASSACHUSETTS SILK COMPANY.—An association of gentlemen of this city and vicinity has recently been formed for the purpose of producing and manufacturing Silk. The New-England Farmer states that the capital stock of the company is $100,000; and that they have purchased a large tract of land in Farmingham, twenty miles from this city, on the Worcester Rail-Road, and that they have 200,000 trees of the White Mulberry, and 10 to 20,000 of the Morus Multicaulis trees, which are to be immediately set out. They have made a selection of an unrivaled location, and there is every reason that the Silk business, under the direction of the gentlemen interested, will succeed, and be a source of profit to themselves and a great benefit to the country. A plantation of 150 acres of White Mulberry trees, at six years of age, will produce 20 to 25,000 lbs. of raw silk annually, which at $4 per lb., will amount to the enormous sum of $100,000.—*Boston Courier.*

THE ISLAND OF NEW YORK.—We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this Island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one thousand acres will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and the filling up of marshes. The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these 3000 acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 300,000—or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to 1000 acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street. It may be seen from this, that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio it has done for the last 30 or 40 years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century.—*Mercantile.*

SILK.—The Editor of the Buffalo Whig acknowledges the receipt of a skein of silk. manufactured by Mrs. Reed, of Aurora, Erie county. It was from a crop of silk raised there by Mrs. R. this season. It is pronounced to be of superior quality, and equal to that which is found in our shops and stores.

A COLLEGE HONOR WORTHILY CONFERRED.—At the late Union College commencement, the honorable degree of A. M. was conferred upon John Patterson, of this city, a journeyman printer, whose mathematical attainments richly entitle him to that distinction. Mr. Patterson, who served his apprenticeship at Buffalo, came to this city some twelve years ago, where he has since worked, and is still working as a journeyman. He is now one of the best practical printers in the Union. By devoting those hours of relaxation which most of us idle away, to severe study, Mr. Patterson has not only stored his mind with useful general information, but acquired a knowledge of mathematics which has won for him a degree from one of the most reputable colleges in the Union. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. Patterson, has garnered up about three thousand dollars, the fruits of patient toil and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual aspirations, is worthy of the palmy days of Rittenhouse and Franklin.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

ICE.—The Pacha of Egypt has contracted to be supplied with ice from Boston. The Government of Malta has also a similar contract; the ice to be furnished at 4 cents a pound.

☞ A Boston paper announces the arrival in that city of a couple of wagons from Connecticut, loaded with *seventy thousand Mulberry Trees*, for the Massachusetts Silk Company's Farm at Farmingham.

A man named Ely, of Westfield, Mass. was recently fined $40 and costs for stealing water-melons.

"Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, residing in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding; there to obtain the tincture of truth. We labor with it more than with the truth.